

policy inherited from Washington, and that President Fillmore was an open disciple of that doctrine. How, then, does he justify such a palpable and unpardonable meddling with the affairs of a state?—such as the annexation of Cuba? Even if the nation gained its independence and bravely maintained it against the heaviest odds, the United States has treated us with scornful indifference, or jealousy though generally disguised hostility. The reason is now plain. It is that the Free Democracy is a family which the American Democratic delights to trample on. But now, at last, this famous democracy condescends to notice us, and to take the responsibility of our fate into its own hands. What right had Mr. Webster so dogmatically to affirm that the people of the eastern part of the island are entirely in the right, and we of the west all in the wrong?"

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1853.

Mr. Wm. ALCORN, No. 826 Lombard street, is our agent for the city of Philadelphia, and is fully authorized to receipt for subscriptions to this paper.

Mr. A. will deliver the paper to subscribers at their residences or places of business, on the payment of fifty cents per annum in addition to the regular subscription price.

Single copies of the paper may also be had at his residence.

If any of our Philadelphia subscribers are in arrest, let Mr. A. they are requested to make immediate payment to him, as we have given him positive instructions to cut off all who have not paid for the paper in advance.

Mr. W. HARNED, Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, No. 48 Beekman street, is our agent for the city of New York, and is fully authorized to receipt for subscriptions to this paper.

Mr. S. B. NOBLE, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who proposes to travel in Michigan this winter, is an authorized agent for the National Era.

TO ADVERTISERS.—CIRCULATION 28,000.

Owing to the heretofore cheap rate of advertising and very extensive and daily increasing circulation, we find advertisements crowding in upon us, and occupying more space in our columns than we can devote to them, with due injustice to our readers. We have therefore raised our rates of prices, which are still lower than the rates charged by papers of as large a circulation, and have allotted but three columns to them: so that every advertisement appearing in our columns will have the advantage of being certain to be read.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Ten cents a line for the first insertion, and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Subscribers who do not file the Era, and have on hand No. 320, will confer a favor by returning it to this office.

TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

One copy, one year \$2
Three copies 5
Five copies 8
Ten copies 15

These terms regulate the price of the Era for single copies, and for clubs, to old or new subscribers. Thirty-five, or ten old subscribers, for example, by subscribing, may have so many copies of the Era for \$2, \$5, or \$8.

TERMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Agents are entitled to 50¢ cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber—except in the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months: a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for one year. Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be required in drafts or certificates of deposit, to secure the payment of the price of the paper. Fifty cents for two dollars a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that, the subscriber, by their kindness, gets his paper for \$1.50, or \$1.75, as the case may be.

LORD PALMERSTON AND SLAVERY IN CUBA.

We commend to the attention of the reader the official correspondence (published on our first page) between the Governments of Spain and England in relation to the slave trade and slavery in Cuba.

The slave trade is kept up by the Spanish Government and its officials in that island, in violation of solemn treaties with Great Britain, and the great object is, not to benefit the Creoles, who are generally hostile to the further introduction of African slaves, but to replenish the coffers of the corrupt Court at Madrid.

Great Britain has a right to complain of the bad faith of Spain, especially as it subjects her to heavy expense in her attempts to suppress the importation of slaves from the coast of Africa.

It is no wonder that, baffled thus far by the example of the Spanish Government, Lord Palmerston should have urged upon it the expediency of following the example of New Granada, in abolishing Slavery itself. Could it be otherwise supposed, that the royal power would cease as a matter of course?

Other motives doubtless influenced Lord Palmerston in this recommendation. The planters in the West India islands complain that since the adoption of the Free Trade policy, they have been unable, under a system of free labor, to compete in the growth of sugar with the slave labor of Cuba. As the British Government will not return to the old policy of protection, the next thing is, to induce the Spanish Government to follow its example, by abolishing Slavery in Cuba. If free labor were established in all the West India Islands, they would all stand an equal chance in the markets of the world.

In the second despatch of Lord Palmerston, one of the reasons presented in favor of emancipation is, that it would create "a powerful element of resistance to any scheme for annexing Cuba to the United States, where slavery exists."

The Washington Union goes indignantly over this, seeing to bind it reveals most offensive intrigue against our peace, and invokes the patriotic duty of the country, to baffle any such scheme.

Spain is an old ally of Great Britain, as well as a friend of ours. She is bound by treaty with Great Britain, to suppress the slave trade, and this clearly for the perpetuation of Slavery there! We invoked the interposition of Russia, negotiated with Spain, and by our threats checked the operations of the Southern Republics of this continent, for the purpose of keeping the Creoles of Cuba in political thrall, and its blocks in Slavery, and now we are to be horror-stricken at the interference of England on behalf of Freedom and Free Labor!

The Union makes much of the reference of Lord Palmerston to the effect emancipation would have on the question of annexation.

That motive was presented, we presume, not

because it weighed much with him, but because he supposed it would have influence with the Spanish Government. He would doubtless prefer that Cuba should be independent, or remain a dependency of the Spanish Crown, rather than have it annexed to this country; but we can see no good reason for supposing that he would strenuously oppose such annexation, unless it were attempted in gross violation of the laws of nations.

The Spanish Government will hardly adopt his recommendation. Nothing but the manifest alternative of a loss of the island or the emancipation of the slaves, would induce it to contemplate the latter; and then, the instinct of self-preservation might impel the Creoles to anticipate governmental action, by voluntary emancipation. For, this alone could hold out a hope to them of deliverance from ruin, and of the overthrow of the Spanish authority.

A GENERAL VIEW, WITH SOME PRACTICAL EXAMPLES.

In the disorganization of one of the old parties, in the division of sentiment of the other, in the general settlement of the issues between them, and in the fact that both Whigs and Democrats are now without any recognized leaders of force enough to concert the organization of one or the other; that of the other, many of his friends find ready for the service that Free Democracy offers to the freed man. Let not the Democratic Party whose independence of the South is as complete as that of the Slave, be induced to give up its principles, and to follow this crooked corrupt policy. Let it be true to its Principles, and trust the People. Let it not dodge any application of its doctrine for the sake of securing support to another application. Let it not shun from a declaration of its views in regard to Tariffs, Free Trade, and Direct Taxation, lest it should prevent the accession of men actuated exclusively by opposition to Slavery. Calling practical questions "side issues" will not make them so. No logical consequence of our Principles can be a side issue. Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course may produce divisions, no such consideration should weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to the Party. Suppose the Frank declaration made by the Free Democratic Convention of Ohio, in favor of the general policy of Free Trade, should alienate some who have hitherto acted with the Party, ought we not to infer that such men are more devoted to the doctrines of political economy than to the cause of Slavery? Let us be honest, and boldly assert every measure of policy fairly deducible from our creed. As to the objection that such a course would weigh with men who have made up their minds to ascertain, declare, and apply the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. Frank dealing will alienate or repel none whose support is worth having. Suppose the old Democratic Party should make an open declaration of sound opinions on the Slave Question, and should thereby alienate some of its supporters—not the less for it, but for that the organization of his Cabinet and the first declaration of his policy will give birth to discussions that will end in an open rupture: such men as Hampden, King, Van Buren, and Dix, Dickinson, Dallas, and Buchanan, Mason, Venable, and Butler, Hunter, Soule, and Foss, could not be induced to act in any way that would be more detestable to the South than to that of any principle or sum of Democracy? The alliance of such men would be an obstruction to

